

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4506.

號八月二十日七十七八年一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877.

日四初月一十年正

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

London.—F. AIGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, Gzorner Street, 30, Cornhill, Gordon & Goto, Ludgate Circus, E. C., BAKER, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C., SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSEY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOWE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINRICH & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Hawthorn, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HIBBERD & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,.....650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SABSON, Esq.

E. R. BELMUS, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.

HON. W. KESWICK, Esq.

A. MOLIVE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER,

Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

Q Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT.

LOAN OF 1877.

Authorised by Imperial Edict, dated the 2nd Day of the 9th Moon, of the 111 Year of KWONG-SU, (Oct. 8, 1877.)

Hongkong, 24th November, 1877.

TO BE RETAINED BY THE BANKERS.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1877.

For £1,804,276. 0. 10 STERLING.

No.....

To THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

I request that you will allot me £.....

Bonds of the above Loan in accordance with the Prospectus issued by you dated.....

.....upon which I have paid the Deposit of.....pounds, being at the rate of

£10 per cent., and I engage to accept the said Bonds or any less number you may allot me, and to make the remaining payments thereon in accordance with the Prospectus.

Name at full length.....

Address.....

Occupation.....

Date.....1877.

BANKERS' RECEIPT TO BE RETAINED BY THE APPLICANT.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OF 1877.

For £1,804,276. 0. 10 STERLING.

No.....

Received this.....day of.....

1877, from.....pounds, being a

Deposit made on application for £.....

of Bonds of the above Loan.

For THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

.....

With reference to the foregoing Pro-

pectus APPLICATIONS will be

RECEIVED by the Undersigned until the

16th of DECEMBER next, on which Date

The Allotment will be made, and the final

instalment of 48 per cent. will be payable on

the 1st December, 1877.

Exchange on Applications received in Hongkong will be

calculated at the rate of 4 per cent.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking

Corporation,

Agents having Lien.

Banks.

Shanghai Banking Corporation in London, Hongkong, and Shanghai, after which date interest on the Bonds to be drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorised by an Imperial Edict, dated 8th of October, 1877, which has been communicated to the British Legation at Pekin, according to a dispatch from the British Consul at Shanghai, dated 20th October, 1877.

The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the Ports of Shanghai Canton, Ningpo, and Hankow—the four Ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The total Customs' Receipts at the Ports named for the past three years have averaged £3,000,500 per annum, and the total Customs' Revenue for the same period at all the Ports in China has averaged £8,500,000 per annum.

The indebtedness of the Imperial Government only amounts to about £700,000, of which about £350,000 mature next year. The amounts of the outstanding Loans and the proposed Loan are therefore, together, only £2,300,000, about two-thirds of one year's Customs' Revenue. The payments both of interest and principal on account of outstanding Loans have been duly and punctually met by the Chinese Government.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Customs' Bonds, signed by the Chinese authorities of the respective Provinces in which the Ports referred to are situated, and by the European Commissioners at the same Ports, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be received, in case of need, in payment of Chinese Customs' Duties.

The Customs' Revenue available to meet these obligations, and for which they are specially charged, is £2,100,000 per annum.

Certified translations of the official documents authorising the Loan, may be inspected at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

Applications in the annexed form, accompanied by a deposit of 40 per cent., will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 81, Lombard Street, London.

Applications from China, Japan, and Manila will be received and forwarded by the Hongkong and Shanghai Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Those from the Straits Settlements and India to be sent to London.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts, and Bonds to Bearer, when ready, will be exchanged for fully paid-up Scrip.

Forms of Application can be obtained of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at their offices in London, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1877.

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T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking

Corporation,

Agents having Lien.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR DISPLAY OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND DELICACIES.

DRESSING CASES.

WORK BOXES.

SCREW BOOKS.

PRESENTATION INKSTANDS.

PIN TOILET SETS.

STATUETTES.

Handsome Bound GIFT BOOKS.

FRENCH DOLLS.

PUZZLES.

THE NEWEST COSAQUE CRACKERS, Including.

ORIENTAL COSTUMES.

LE BAL MASQUE.

POP THE QUESTION.

REGALIA COSAQUES.

FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATE.

CHRISTMAS CAKES AND PUDDINGS.

Mails.
Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yok-
ohama, on MONDAY, the 10th instant,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 9th instant. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on Return Passage
Tickets.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, December 7, 1877. del10

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POIN DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
A 180,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CAL-
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th December,
1877, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. PEI-HO, Commandant LECOMTE,
with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPEEDE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 12th December, 1877. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, December 3, 1877. del13

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STREAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 19th December, at Noon, taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISSION
SIGNAL.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 18th December. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Customs Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, November 27, 1877. del19

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT
OIL.
RELIABLE,
ECONOMICAL,
SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-
wide reputation of our Oil, certain
parties have attempted to imitate our pack-
ages. Suits at law have been instituted
against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of
these imitations. Buyers should be careful
to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRIL-
LIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the
words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS"
are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING Co.,
60 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....\$1,420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....75,000
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....\$1,725,000

Directors:
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq.
C. LUCAS, Esq.

Secretaries:
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

London Bankers:
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, All the Profits
of the Underwriting Business will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the premium
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 1, 1877.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1877.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1877.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACEHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.
CHENG SING YONG, Merchant.
CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEI.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
BUILDINGS and on GOODS stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. an23

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
H. M. King George the First,
A. D. 1730.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies issued at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
\$2,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1877.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Salon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matches, on Goods on Board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour,
at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for FIRE Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

It is required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton,
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877.

Intimations.

AH YON.

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMEN'S
STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1878.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKH ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

Wynham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Photographic
Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. Types, Revolving
Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms
and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather,
Velvet and carved wood Albums, Cases and
Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits
only, Portraits of the Generals of the present
Russia-Turkish War, Eminent British
Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassador,
in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes
Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

NO. II.—VOL. VI.

OF THE

CHINA REVIEW

CONTAINING

The Rhymes of the Shih King.

Brief Sketches from the Life of Kungming
(Continued from Vol. V., page 367).

The Wild Silk-worms of the Province of
Shantung.

Notes on Chinese Grammar (Continued from
Vol. V., page 392).

Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kiangsi.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries—

Bankruptcy in China.

The Share, taken by Chinese and
Burmese, Respectively in the Gov-
ernment of China.

Laws of Sale amongst the Chinese.

Studies in Words—Roots Meaning One.

The Character 仁.

Chinese Anthology.

Shih Tseu Shang.

A Chinese Primer.

A Rare Manchu Coll.

Intimations.

Intimations.

THE OLDEST
HOUSE
IN THE
TRADE.
ESTABLISHED 1816.

SODA WATER
MACHINERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PUMPS, ENGINES, BOILERS, BOTTLING
MACHINES, MARKS, GLOVES, WIRED
WOOL, BRUSHES, BINSING MACHINES,
&c. &c.

HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.

SUTTON'S SEEDS
FOR A. T.

SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM

which ensures their arrival in dry
and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the
Office of this Paper, or from

SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,

Reading, near London, England.

M.R.—Remittances on their equivalent must
accompany every order.

1m 1y 3m78

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876.

DAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT
WELLINGTON KNIFE BOARD, AND SOLE
MANUFACTURERS' KNIFE BOARD, AND SOLE
SUPPLIERS OF THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SPECIAL TO THE QUEEN'S POLICE REGIMENT
AND THE QUEEN'S GUARDS. PACKETS 2D. EACH, AND
ONE PINT, 1/5 AND 1/4 EACH.

OAKES' INDIAN RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT
WELLINGTON KNIFE BOARD, AND SOLE
MANUFACTURERS' KNIFE BOARD, AND SOLE
SUPPLIERS OF THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SPECIAL TO THE QUEEN'S POLICE REGIMENT
AND THE QUEEN'S GUARDS. PACKETS 2D. EACH, AND
ONE PINT, 1/5 AND 1/4 EACH.

OAKES' SILVERS MITHS SOAP

IRON-MERCURIAL.
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE, GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D. 2D. 4D. EACH, & 1D. BOXES.

JOHN OAKES & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY, CLOUTS, BLACK LEAD, CLOTH, PAPER,
BLACK LEAD MILLS, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

3m77 1w 52t 2m78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern
Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled

"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says

"I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to

inform the Pakey that I was a Doctor, and

that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.

These are most useful to an explorer, as

possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an indelible effect upon

the patient, which satisfies him of their

value."

SIMPLY, SAFE AND CERTAIN

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad

teeth, and ulcerations of all kinds. It

acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,

curing skin diseases, and in arresting and

subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his

extraordinary travels in China, published

of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity

in Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to

the people, and nothing could exceed their

gratitude; and, in consequence, pills, towels,

butter, and nose-feed poured in upon us

until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment

was worth a towl and any quantity of poor

and the demand became so great that

we were obliged to look up the small remaining

stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-

ders throughout the World.

1m77 1w 52t 1m78

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to, by Eminent Hospital Physicians of London.

that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Beneficial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See *Times*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. As it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Solo Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

58, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come, to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

1d77 1w 28t 1m78

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

DAKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT
WELLINGTON KNIFE BOARD, AND SOLE
MANUFACTURERS' KNIFE BOARD, AND SOLE
SUPPLIERS OF THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SPECIAL TO THE QUEEN'S POLICE REGIMENT
AND THE QUEEN'S GUARDS. PACKETS 2D. EACH, AND
ONE PINT, 1/5 AND 1/4 EACH.

OAKES' INDIAN RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT
WELLINGTON KNIFE BOARD, AND SOLE
MANUFACTURERS' KNIFE BOARD, AND SOLE
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SPECIAL TO THE QUEEN'S POLICE REGIMENT
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ONE PINT, 1/5 AND 1/4 EACH.

OAKES' SILVERS MITHS SOAP

IRON-MERCURIAL.
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE, GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D. 2D. 4D. EACH, & 1D. BOXES.

JOHN OAKES & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY, CLOUTS, BLACK LEAD, CLOTH, PAPER,
BLACK LEAD MILLS, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

3m77 1w 52t 2m78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern

Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled

"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says

"I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to

inform the Pakey that I was a Doctor, and

that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.

These are most useful to an explorer, as

possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an indelible effect upon

the patient, which satisfies him of their

value."

SIMPLY, SAFE AND CERTAIN

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad

teeth, and ulcerations of all kinds. It

acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,

curing skin diseases, and in arresting and

subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his

extraordinary travels in China, published

of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity

in Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to

the people, and nothing could exceed their

gratitude; and, in consequence, pills, towels,

butter, and nose-feed poured in upon us

until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment

was worth a towl and any quantity of poor

and the demand became so great that

we were obliged to look up the small remaining

stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-

ders throughout the World.

1m77 1w 52t 1m78

Intimations.

Intimations.

in consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRENS'S SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the public, Lea and Perrens have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrens

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRENS'S SAUCE, and its Name on WINE, LARD, BATTLE and STOPPER,
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Cross and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

62t 72m78

For Sale.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.

Apply to

BATTLES & CO.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

FOR SALE.

SECTIONS B & C of INLAND LOT No. 51, Area 9800 Square Feet, with the 7 DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, Nos. 36, 37, 38, 41, 43, 45, and 47, WYNDHAM STREET, ANNUAL CROWN RENT \$105.

INLAND LOT, No. 90, Measuring to the North 80 ft. Area South 88 1/2 ft. 14,720 East 201 1/2 ft. Square West 167 1/2 ft. Foot. With the 4 DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon.

2 Fronting GOUGH STREET.
2 Hollywood ROAD.

Annual Crown Rent \$174.64.

For particulars, apply to J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 1, 1877. del5

FOR SALE.

SHAMEEN CANTON.

THE Desirable PROPERTY known as Lot No. 46, consisting of Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICES and SILK GODOWN.

For particulars, apply to G. M. SMITH, Canton.

October 15, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese, WASHERMANS BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each. CHINA MAIL Office.

Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. DU POUHEY, Agent.

Ex Amazon, S. P. Order, 72 bags Stones, from Madras. Ex Andam, E. J. D. No. 1, 1 case Merchandise, from Amoy.

Ex Djennah, M. T. No. 788, Mr. Mathisen, 1 case Fire Arms from Marseilles.

W. G. S. No. 1/7 Mr. G. W. Scott, 7 cases W. B. No. 1/7 Wine, from Marseilles. M. F. & Co. (in demand) No. 1/7 Order, 7 cases Stores, from London.

Mr. J. Ridley, 1 case Effects, from Formosa, London. Hongkong, December 6, 1877.

BRITISH STEAMER BERTHA, LANGLEY, Master, FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo by the above Steamers are hereby informed, that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 9th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless written notice to the contrary is given before To-day, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by W. K. PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 8, 1877. del9

FROM LONDON AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE Steamship Gordon Castle having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned into their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Goods will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-morrow, the 3rd instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, December 2, 1877. del10

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co. S. S. THERAN.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the Steamer KASHGAR from Calcutta, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 8, 1877. del10

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, September 23, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. V. VERNON SHAW.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877. myl

NOTICE.

THE Business of SHARE and GENERAL BROKER, hitherto conducted in my name, will now be carried on under the Style of COHEN & HEATON, Mr. ALEXANDER MACGLASHAN HEATON having This Day become a PARTNER therein.

CHAS. C. COHEN.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877. jal

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. WILLIAM LEGGE as a PARTNER in my Business, which will henceforth be conducted under the Style of HUGHES & LEGGE.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877. jal

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day admitted Mr. JAMES AYTON MANN is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

GEPP & CO.

Canton, November 1, 1877. jal

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

W. SCHRIEVER.

Haliphong, November 9, 1877. del5

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

H. DU POUHEY.

Hongkong, December 8, 1877. del10

NOTICE.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, December 8, 1877. del10

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Hongkong, December 8, 1877. del10

ARRIVALS.

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, August 20, 1877. del20

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS beg to say that he has RETURNED, and is now ready to receive Patients.

Hongkong, November 22, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be ready to receive Patients on MONDAY, the 24th instant, until further notice, at his Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS. Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m. Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

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DENTAL NOTICE.

France for the scene of its last attempt, and pitied the serious peril France would incur in the present critical condition of Europe from the ascendancy of Ultramontane policy. He was loudly cheered on sitting down, and, after chears for the Republic, the meeting dispersed.

The good people of New Zealand are being "exercised" in mind on the Education question. The *Times* correspondent writes:—"Among the most important measures resulting from the abolition of 'provincialism' is an Education Bill for the whole colony, which has been introduced by Ministers. It is as near an approach as possible to a complete secular system, the only semblance of religious instruction proposed being the reading of the Bible, without comment, on the opening of the school, with the reservation of a right to parents who object to this to keep their children outside the doors till it is over. The whole cost of education is proposed to be borne on the consolidated fund, which will be an inestimable boon to the North Island, where the provision for public education has been miserably insufficient, while in the South Island it has been magnificently endowed out of the Land Revenue. The bill will meet with opposition from some of the religious bodies, on account of the absence of any provision for subsidizing denominational schools; but I do not think that, except among the Roman Catholics, there is a sufficiently strong feeling against a purely secular system to create any violent opposition to a bill otherwise good."

The latest issue of the *Illustrated London News* gives the following items under "China":—

A telegram from Hongkong, dated the 8th Oct., states that general satisfaction is expressed at the proposition of Governor Hennessy to build a breakwater for the protection of the junk population during typhoons. Three years ago, for want of such a structure, 4000 Chinese were drowned in one night in the harbour of Hongkong. Admiral Ryden and Commodore Watson warmly approve of the scheme.

His Excellency has issued instructions to prevent any coolie emigration to Peru, where it is alleged the indentured labourers were treated as slaves.

Formosa.

From Formosa we learn that the Coal Mines there are a great success. There are hundreds of tons of the "black diamonds," now lying about the place, and the miners appear to have got the coal so fast that the arrangements for its transport and sale have got rather behind hand. The workers are now what is termed "winning out the seam"; it will take six months before the works are in proper working condition. Between 200 and 300 tons, however, are being turned out per week, and the coal itself has only been worked about six weeks. It was expected that the "airships" would shortly be in place; while the railway from the mines to the sea-side was in working order down to the coal-skaths, though the coal-skaths themselves were not quite complete.

THE PROPOSED CHINESE MINING COMPANY.

We give below a continuation of our resume of the Chinese Prospectus of the Hoping Mining Company.

Reporting on the results of the analysis of the samples of coal and iron ore, Mr Tong King Sing says that the samples have been sent both to the Peking College and to eminent professors in England for analysis, and the results as reported by them compare favourably with similar minerals in England.

Following this report, Mr Tong submits a series of observations for the consideration of the Viceroy. Under the heading of "Coals and iron, being the foundations of national wealth and power, they should be at once developed," he says: "England has a superficial area of over 16,500 square miles, and apart from the wealth that lies on the surface of it, coal and iron are the chief productions to be found beneath it. The yearly yield of iron is over 6,000,000 tons; as to coal the yield last year was 134,120,000 tons, and reckoning the population of England at 83,000,000, the income from these two sources would give each man an average income of 10 taels. If these millions and millions of catties of iron were turned to wrought iron for the manufacture of materials, this average income would be augmented several fold. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that England is richer than any other country. But while our country possesses a population several times larger than England, not only we have not those sources of profit, but we expend yearly from six to seven million taels in the purchase of other country's coal and iron. Is this not then the reason why while they are rich we are poor? Moreover, the people in the South of China use grass and reeds for fuel, and those in the North light their fire with wood. But a pail of coal is equal in strength to several pails of firewood, while the price of coal is cheaper by several times than that of wood, and this is clearly demonstrated by universal employment of coal in English families in place of wood; the use of coal entailing less expense on the part of the people confers on them great benefit. And, inasmuch as coal and iron are daily required by the people, the more coal is produced, the lower will its price be, and while they are put to less expense in living, they are able to accumulate wealth; while trees are less cut down, timbers will multiply, and as the supply will become large, there shall be no necessity for the people, in their daily requirements, to obtain timber from other countries. As to iron its requirement is equally extensive; by the people, it is employed for the manufacture of nails, hinges, cooking-pans, &c., and by the officials for casting weapons of war, and in the manufacture of guns, shot, swords, &c. Whether large or small, it is equally useful. It will be thus seen that in the opening of the coal and iron mines, was sharpened by the Religious General with bringing four young girls to the Colony for an immoral purpose.

Mr May committed him for trial at the Supreme Court.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

Dec. 8, 1877.

KIDNAPING.
Chun Auk, a coolie, was charged on remand with stealing a male child aged 5 years named Chun Aloon from his mother Pang Auk. Pang Auk, the mother, declared, said she resided at No. 9 Wing On Lane, and had four children, the youngest being a boy aged 5 years named Chun Aloon. On the 7th December, at about 7 a.m., the child went into the street to play with another boy, named Kwok Abing, and the latter came in about 8 o'clock and told her something about a man and his son. She went outside, but could not see her son and ran along the Praya crying, and subsequently saw the prisoner leading her child by the hand near the P. & O. Company's Coal Sheds. Prisoner said he was going to take the boy for a walk. —U.—A.—(P.C. 217) proved arresting the prisoner, who was leading the child. The prisoner, he said, had no settled place of abode but slept at different coolie houses. The prisoner said in defence that he had no intention of kidnapping the child, had he wished to do so he would have run away when he saw the child's mother. The child knew his before, and called out "firewood man, please take me for a walk," and he (prisoner) did so.

Mr May committed him for trial at the Supreme Court.

(Before James Russell, Esq.)

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

Chun Auk, a married woman, was charged by the Religious General with bringing four young girls to the Colony for an immoral purpose.

Mr. Campbell, sworn, said at a past

coal and iron mines, the promoter says:—"The success or failure of any mine in the world depends first, on the quality of the minerals; and secondly in the quantity of the yield; thirdly, in the facility for obtaining labour and appliances; and, lastly, in the means at disposal for transportation; if any one of these is wanting, the undertaking requires a deal of consideration. Now looking at statistics, the yield of coal in England ten years ago was only some tens of million tons, but within late years the yield has amounted to 100,000,000, and last year it has increased to over 130,000,000 tons. The price of a ton at the mouth of the pit is, about taels 2.3 or taels 2.4 for higher qualities; taels 1.8 or taels 1.4 for medium qualities; and taels 1.3 or taels 1.2 for inferior qualities; yet the owners of mines have been able to realize very large profits. It is because the average pay of a collier in England is about 8 pence a day, and one man can turn out on an average 5 tons daily." As to cast iron, the average price in 1872 was taels 22 per ton, but at present, it is only worth half that amount. The iron plates and iron rods now sold in the market can only realize at the mouth of the pit taels 2.3 or taels 2.4 for first qualities; taels 1.7 or taels 1.8 for medium qualities; and taels 1.3 or taels 1.4 for inferior qualities.

Chun Auk, a carpenter, unemployed, was charged by P. C. Toomey (No. 80) with the unlawful possession of an adze, and find 20 shillings or 3 weeks' hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Hongkong, Dec. 8, 1877.

Sir,—Your correspondent "S." simply deals with the recent pamphlet as it affects the grant in aid scheme of H. E. Sir Arthur Kennedy. That pamphlet is aimed undoubtedly at the whole existing system of Government Education as at present in force in this Colony. The writer classes the system of purely secular schools entirely managed by the Government, together with that of the rate-assisted denominational schools, as both equally bad. "The Central School is the system," and that is a "partial," "sectarian," "secular," "frank on the poor," doing "little good to the Colony," wasting "the time and energy of the staff," and to crown all "the system" presents but one aspect and that is of antagonism to religious education and especially to Catholic education. How absolutely without foundation is the charge of the Government system as regards "grants in aid" being antagonistic to religious education, was clearly shown in the address to our late Governor referred to by "S.," unless we are to suppose that the gentlemen who argued that address deliberately stultified themselves; rather was it one of the grounds of their satisfaction with that part of the Government School system, "that these measures have already been attended with great advantage and benefit to the cause of religious education." This they affirm "is indisputable." It remains for opponents to convince them that they were in error. Still as they made no reference, as far as I can see, to the Central School in that address, it may be as well to enquire into the allegation "that the Central School does not meet the approval of the Catholic body nor of the 'too enthusiastic' members of other Christian denominations." The writer here and elsewhere seems to take it for granted and would certainly lead an unsuspecting reader to the second class English iron, or the inferior English steel iron, our profits will be still larger.

From this it will be seen that both the coal and iron mines can be worked together,

and the outlay in labour and appliances being equally advantageous, it is clear that the success of the operation can be depended on.

As to the yield; although the mountain lies several tens of miles in extent the seams are not all visible to the eye, so that how far the iron ore lies underneath the surface of the earth can only be determined by a person skilled in geological examinations.

We have, however, written to England to engage a skilled professor in geology and in mining operations of coal and iron,

at a salary of £1,000 a year, and will start on the receipt of a telegram from us.

As to the means of transportation, the road from Hoping to the Tai, a distance of 120 miles, is large and level, and it is calculated that the wheel-hire for 100 carties is 200 large cash or a little more; if we use the coal we get out to cast the iron ore, so that only iron has to be hauled out, it will be decided advantage. But if we mean to transport coal as well as iron, we must construct a tram-way before we can hope to reap any large profits. This is why, before the coal pits are opened in Formosa, any iron road has been constructed. It is not difficult to get the coal from the pit, but it is difficult to transport away the coal that comes up every day. Therefore, if we can follow the example of Formosa in building a rail-road with cars to be drawn by horses along it, it is not only that we shall meet with no difficulty in transporting our coal and iron, but we shall have no trouble in conveying all the heavy articles such as the smelting furnaces, machinery, &c.

—Continued.

Two furious controversies are now raging

in the London Press, and I hardly know

which has brought to light the greater

amount of conceit and stupidity. One is

about the Penge murderers. Lawyers by

the score have argued in the newspapers

that no murder was proved against the

convict, and doctors in equal number have

argued that no murder at all was com-

mitted; that is to say, that poor Mrs. Stanton died of disease, not of starvation

but it will serve its purpose, which is to

keep the Orleans together during the winter.

A little supper after the theatre is not

disagreeable sometimes; and there are so

few places where you can take ladies, now

Evans is given up to the half-world.

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A little supper after the theatre is not

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few places where you can take ladies, now

Evans is given up to the half-world.

Two furious controversies are now raging

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POSTAL RATES.
 [Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Nov. 9th, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of paper may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books. N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Barbados, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:
 Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 Registration, 8 cents.
 Newspapers, 2 cents each.
 Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via British only:
 Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 Registration, 8 cents.
 Newspapers, 4 cents each.
 Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

Via Rio, Via S. Francisco, or Morelos, Bridgetown, 28.
 Letters, 22 12.
 Registration, 12 12.
 Newspapers, 4 6.
 Books & Patterns, 8 10.

Aspinwall, Panama:—

Letters, 18 34 38.
 Registration, None. None. None.
 Newspapers, 4 4 6.
 Books & Patterns, 6 8 10.

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

Via Rio, Via S. Francisco, or Morelos, Bridgetown, 20.
 Letters, 12 16 20.
 Registration, 8 12 12.
 Newspapers, 4 6 6.
 Books & Patterns, 8 10 10.

Bahamas, Hayti:—

Letters, 14 34 38.
 Registration, None. None. None.
 Newspapers, 4 4 6.
 Books & Patterns, 6 8 10.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 30 46 50.
 Newspapers, 6 6 8.
 Books & Patterns, 14 10 12.
 Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 16 16 20.
 Registration, None. None. None.
 Newspapers, 4 4 6.
 Books & Patterns, 8 6 8.

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Guatemala, Monte Video, New Granada, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 28 34 38.
 Newspapers, 6 6 6.
 Books & Patterns, 14 8 10.
 Registration, 12 8 8.

West Indies only, 12 8 8.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.L.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

+ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns	Post
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.	2	5	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) via:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.	6	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail.	8	8	2	4	

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereinafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political, or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without adverse comments.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unfastened.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or page.

5th. A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid, or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid book and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

No newspaper can now be sent through the Post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be small, as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length and one foot in width, nor one in depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late Letters, except those to and through Australia, from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

There will be communication with Australia, via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

Leave Hongkong by French Packet, Sept. 15. Nov. 29.
 Leave Batavia, Oct. 1. Dec. 13.
 Due at Port Darwin, Oct. 12. Dec. 24.

Leave Sydney, Oct. 31. Jan. 12.
 Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18.
 Adelaide, Nov. 12. Jan. 24.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Mail exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippines Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than that recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the dispatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamp on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not retained for Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for Postage will contain gold or silver coins, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the value of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Offices, 6 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 3 lbs. (without intrinsic value); to the Continent, &c., 6 lbs.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Private in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via British Packet for three-pence.

* But not Warship Officers, &c., Admiralty Officers, Sailors, Sailors, or Carpenter.

3rd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unfastened.

4th. The date, and the name of the contents, must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

5th. Any article of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France, samples of older down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or glassing, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article which may injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Box, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination.

6th. A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid, or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid book and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

No newspaper can now be sent through the Post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be small, as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

But, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easily of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, to bags entirely closed, provided Hongkong stamps will pay for this class of articles.

* But not Warship Officers, &c., Admiralty Officers, Sailors, Sailors, or Carpenter.

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